with Federal money while they were in the public school?

□ 1445

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker, let me just say that we want the provisions of this bill to go forward. We do not want public dollars to flow to private schools when we have such need in public schools.

I need that assurance. This bill is on suspension. I need to assure a number of people in this body that this will happen if this bill is to pass today.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, yes, I am one who wants the parents to make the decision as to what type of education their children have.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, this is an important bill to get America's children the type of technologically adept teachers that they need to bring themselves into the 21st century. It should not be held up because we have had 2 years of study on this, direct hearings and having the bill open for amendment during the markup at the Committee on Science.

At no point prior to 48 hours ago have the objections, such as those raised by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) been brought up.

This bill has widespread support, and I would like to read off a list of the organizations that have supported it: the American Association for Engineering Education, the American Association of Engineering Societies, the American Association of Physics Teachers, the American Astronomical Society, the American Chemical Society, the American Physical Society, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Business Round Table, Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, International Society for Optical Engineering, International Technology Education Association, Jobs for the Future, National Academy Of Sciences, National Alliance of Business, National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, National Science Teachers Association, National Society of Professional Engineers, Optical Society of America, SAE International and Triangle Coalition for Mathematics and Science Education.

Mr. Speaker, I would implore the House of Representatives to do the right thing, to give our kids the tools to advance into the 21st century and be able to compete in a globalized economy. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of the bill.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member rises today in support of H.R. 4271, the National Science Education Act, of which he is a cosponsor.

Through grants to public and private schools, the National Science Education Act provides math and science teachers with the assistance they need in professional development and support for the use of hands-on science materials, and with development in technology use and integration. It also creates a national scholarship to reward teacher participation in science, math, engineering or technology research.

In June of this year, this Member was visited by Mr. Robert Curtright and his wife from Lincoln, Nebraska. Mr. Curtright, a science teacher at Lincoln Northeast High School, was honored as one of the winners of the Presidential Award for Excellence in Mathematics and Science Teaching Program that is administered by the National Science Foundation. The award enables Mr. Curtright to serve as a role model for his peers in Nebraska and encourage high quality teachers to enter and remain in the education field. However, Mr. Curtright cannot do it alone. Nebraska is currently facing a great deal of difficulty in recruiting and retaining good quality teachers. This Member believes that through H.R. 4271, more teachers will benefit from the additional resources, enhanced professional development as well as professional mentors to recruit and maintain quality math and science teachers.

Mr. Speaker, this Member encourages his colleagues to support the National Science Education Act. Mr. Curtright deserves all of the help he can get in assisting others in his profession provide the best math and science education that children in Nebraska and throughout the country deserve.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4271, the National Science Education Act, an important bill that recognizes the need to educate for the future.

I do have some concerns about one part of the bill that would permit allocation of federal funds to private schools. I would have preferred for that to have been omitted. However, the rest of the bill deserves enactment. So, I will support sending the bill to the Senate, in hopes that it will be further improved to the point that it can be supported without reservation by anyone.

I'd like to talk specifically about the merits of one provision, added by an amendment that I offered, that is designed to encourage would-be science and math teachers. My amendment authorizes a program of one-year, $5000 scholarships to those with bachelors degrees in science or engineering, or those nearing completion of such degrees, to enable them to take the courses they need to become certified as K–12 science or math teachers.

Over the last year, the Science Committee held a series of hearings about the state of math and science education in this country. From these hearings and from talking to constituents, students, and educators at home, it has become crystal clear to me that we have much work to do to prepare our students to succeed in the 21st century workplace.

In particular, we've been hearing that poor student performance in science and math has much to do with the fact that teachers often have little or no training in the disciplines they are teaching. While the importance of teacher expertise in determining student achievement is widely acknowledged, it is also the case that significant numbers of K–12 students are being taught science and math by unqualified teachers.

The bill includes a number of important provisions to assist teachers, and deserves to pass. Not only do we need to ensure a high quality of science and math education for our students, but we also need to ensure there is sufficient quantity of trained teachers available to teach them. My amendment provides an incentive for individuals with the content knowledge to try teaching as a career.

Most students emerge from college with a heavy debt load—and studies have shown that average debt has tended upward, sine college tuition costs have been increasing faster than inflation. So scholarships would be particularly beneficial for those considering entering the teaching field where starting salaries are relatively low.

Mr. Speaker, this bill takes some critical steps to help ensure that we can sustain our current economic growth and that our future workforce will be prepared to succeed in our increasingly technologically based world.

I urge support for this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HANSEN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4271, as amended.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ENERGY

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4940) to designate the museum operated by the Secretary of Energy in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, as the ''American Museum of Science and Energy'', and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4940

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—AMERICAN MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ENERGY

SEC. 101. DESIGNATION OF AMERICAN MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ENERGY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Museum—

(1) is designated as the ''American Museum of Science and Energy''; and

(2) shall be the official museum of science and energy of the United States.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Museum is deemed to be a reference to the ''American Museum of Science and Energy''.

(c) PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The name ''American Museum of Science and Energy'' is declared the property of the United States.

(2) INJUNCTION.—Whoever, except as authorized by the Secretary, uses or reproduces the name ''American Museum of Science and Energy'', or a facsimile or simulation of such name in such manner as suggests ''American Museum of Science and Energy'', may be enjoined from such use or reproduction at the suit of the Attorney General upon complaint by the Secretary.

(3) EFFECT ON OTHER RIGHTS.—This subsection shall not be construed to conflict or interfere with established or vested rights.

SEC. 102. AUTHORITY.

To carry out the activities of the Museum, the Secretary may—

(1) accept and dispose of any gift, devise, or bequest of services or property, real or personal, that is—

(A) designated in a written document by the person making the gift, devise, or bequest as intended for the Museum; and

(B) determined by the Secretary to be suitable and beneficial for use by the Museum;

(2) operate a retail outlet on the premises of the Museum for the purpose of selling or distributing items (including mementos, food, educational materials, replicas, and literature) that are—

(A) relevant to the contents of the Museum; and

(B) informative, educational, and tasteful;

(3) collect reasonable fees where feasible and appropriate;

(4) exhibit, perform, display, and publish materials and information of or relating to the Museum in any media or place;

(5) consistent with guidelines approved by the Secretary, lease space on the premises of the Museum at reasonable rates and for uses consistent with such guidelines; and

(6) use the proceeds of activities authorized under this section to pay the costs of the Museum.

SEC. 103. MUSEUM VOLUNTEERS.

(a) AUTHORITY TO USE VOLUNTEERS.—The Secretary may recruit, train, and accept the services of individuals or entities as volunteers for services or activities related to the Museum.

(b) STATUS OF VOLUNTEERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), service by a volunteer under subsection (a) shall not be considered Federal employment.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—

(A) FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT.—For purposes of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, a volunteer under subsection (a) shall be treated as an employee of the government (as defined in section 2671 of that title).

(B) COMPENSATION FOR WORK INJURIES.—For purposes of subchapter I of chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, a volunteer described in subsection (a) shall be treated as an employee (as defined in section 8101 of title 5, United States Code).

(c) COMPENSATION.—A volunteer under subsection (a) shall serve without pay, but may receive nominal awards and reimbursement for incidental expenses, including expenses for a uniform or transportation in furtherance of Museum activities.

SEC. 104. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this title:

(1) MUSEUM.—The term ''Museum'' means the museum operated by the Secretary of Energy and located at 300 South Tulane Avenue in Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Energy or a designated representative of the Secretary.

TITLE II—NETWORKING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act''.

SEC. 202. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Information technology will continue to change the way Americans live, learn, and work. The information revolution will improve the workplace and the quality and accessibility of health care and education and make Government more responsible and accessible. It is important that access to information technology be available to all citizens, including elderly Americans and Americans with disabilities.

(2) Information technology is an imperative enabling technology that contributes to scientific disciplines. Major advances in biomedical research, public safety, engineering, and other critical areas depend on further advances in computing and communications.

(3) The United States is the undisputed global leader in information technology.

(4) Information technology is recognized as a catalyst for economic growth and prosperity.

(5) Information technology represents one of the fastest growing sectors of the United States economy, with electronic commerce alone projected to become a trillion-dollar business by 2005.

(6) Businesses producing computers, semiconductors, software, and communications equipment account for one-third of the total growth in the United States economy since 1992.

(7) According to the United States Census Bureau, between 1993 and 1997, the information technology sector grew an average of 12.3 percent per year.

(8) Fundamental research in information technology has enabled the information revolution.

(9) Fundamental research in information technology has contributed to the creation of new industries and new, high-paying jobs.

(10) Our Nation's well-being will depend on the understanding, arising from fundamental research, of the social and economic benefits and problems arising from the increasing pace of information technology transformations.

(11) Scientific and engineering research and the availability of a skilled workforce are critical to continued economic growth driven by information technology.

(12) In 1997, private industry provided most of the funding for research and development in the information technology sector. The information technology sector now receives, in absolute terms, one-third of all corporate spending on research and development in the United States economy.

(13) The private sector tends to focus its spending on short-term, applied research.

(14) The Federal Government is uniquely positioned to support long-term fundamental research.

(15) Federal applied research in information technology has grown at almost twice the rate of Federal basic research since 1986.

(16) Federal science and engineering programs must increase their emphasis on long-term, high-risk research.

(17) Current Federal programs and support for fundamental research in information technology is inadequate if we are to maintain the Nation's global leadership in information technology.

SEC. 203. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION.—Section 201(b) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5521(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''From sums otherwise authorized to be appropriated, there'' and inserting ''There'';

(2) by striking ''1995; and'' and inserting ''1995;''; and

(3) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; $580,000,000 for fiscal year 2000; $699,300,000 for fiscal year 2001; $728,150,000 for fiscal year 2002; $801,550,000 for fiscal year 2003; and $838,500,000 for fiscal year 2004. Amounts authorized under this subsection shall be the total amounts authorized to the National Science Foundation for a fiscal year for the Program, and shall not be in addition to amounts previously authorized by law for the purposes of the Program.''.

(b) NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION.—Section 202(b) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5522(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''From sums otherwise authorized to be appropriated, there'' and inserting ''There'';

(2) by striking ''1995; and'' and inserting ''1995;''; and

(3) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; $164,400,000 for fiscal year 2000; $201,000,000 for fiscal year 2001; $208,000,000 for fiscal year 2002; $224,000,000 for fiscal year 2003; and $231,000,000 for fiscal year 2004.''.

(c) DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.—Section 203(e)(1) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5523(e)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''1995; and'' and inserting ''1995;''; and

(2) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; $119,500,000 for fiscal year 2000; $175,000,000 for fiscal year 2001; $183,000,000 for fiscal year 2002; $193,000,000 for fiscal year 2003; and $203,000,000 for fiscal year 2004.''.

(d) NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY.—(1) Section 204(d)(1) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5524(d)(1)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''1995; and'' and inserting ''1995;''; and

(B) by striking ''1996; and'' and inserting ''1996; $9,000,000 for fiscal year 2000; $9,500,000 for fiscal year 2001; $10,500,000 for fiscal year 2002; $16,000,000 for fiscal year 2003; and $17,000,000 for fiscal year 2004; and''.

(2) Section 204(d) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5524(d)) is amended by striking ''From sums otherwise authorized to be appropriated, there'' and inserting ''There''.

(e) NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION.—Section 204(d)(2) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5524(d)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''1995; and'' and inserting ''1995;''; and

(2) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; $13,500,000 for fiscal year 2000; $13,900,000 for fiscal year 2001; $14,300,000 for fiscal year 2002; $14,800,000 for fiscal year 2003; and $15,200,000 for fiscal year 2004.''.

(f) ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.—Section 205(b) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5525(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''From sums otherwise authorized to be appropriated, there'' and inserting ''There'';

(2) by striking ''1995; and'' and inserting ''1995;''; and

(3) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; $4,200,000 for fiscal year 2000; $4,300,000 for fiscal year 2001; $4,500,000 for fiscal year 2002; $4,600,000 for fiscal year 2003; and $4,700,000 for fiscal year 2004.''.

(g) NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH.—Title II of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5521 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 205 the following new section:

''SEC. 205A. NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

''(a) GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES.—As part of the Program described in title I, the National Institutes of Health shall conduct research directed toward the advancement and dissemination of computational techniques and software tools in support of its mission of biomedical and behavioral research.

''(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Health and Human Services for the purposes of the Program $223,000,000 for fiscal year 2000, $233,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, $242,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, $250,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, and $250,000,000 for fiscal year 2004.''.

SEC. 204. NETWORKING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION.—Section 201 of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5521) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsections:

''(c) NETWORKING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—(1) Of the amounts authorized under subsection (b), $350,000,000 for fiscal year 2000, $421,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, $442,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, $486,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, and $515,000,000 for fiscal year 2004 shall be available for grants for long-term basic research on networking and information technology, with priority given to research that helps address issues related to high end computing and software; network stability, fragility, reliability, security (including privacy and counterinitiatives), and scalability; and the social and economic consequences (including the consequences for healthcare) of information technology.

''(2) In each of the fiscal years 2000 and 2001, the National Science Foundation shall award under this subsection up to 25 large grants of up to $1,000,000 each, and in each of the fiscal years 2002, 2003, and 2004, the National Science Foundation shall award under this subsection up to 35 large grants of up to $1,000,000 each.

''(3)(A) Of the amounts described in paragraph (1), $40,000,000 for fiscal year 2000, $45,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, $50,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, $55,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, and $60,000,000 for fiscal year 2004 shall be available for grants of up to $5,000,000 each for Information Technology Research Centers.

''(B) For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'Information Technology Research Centers' means groups of six or more researchers collaborating across scientific and engineering disciplines on large-scale long-term research projects which will significantly advance the science supporting the development of information technology or the use of information technology in addressing scientific issues of national importance.

''(d) MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT.—(1) In addition to the amounts authorized under subsection (b), there are authorized to be appropriated to the National Science Foundation $70,000,000 for fiscal year 2000, $70,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, $80,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, $80,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, and $85,000,000 for fiscal year 2004 for grants for the development of major research equipment to establish terascale computing capabilities at one or more sites and to promote diverse computing architectures. Awards made under this subsection shall provide for support for the operating expenses of facilities established to provide the terascale computing capabilities, with funding for such operating expenses derived from amounts available under subsection (b).

''(2) Grants awarded under this subsection shall be awarded through an open, nationwide, peer-reviewed competition. Awardees may include consortia consisting of members from some or all of the following types of institutions:

''(A) Academic supercomputer centers.

''(B) State-supported supercomputer centers.

''(C) Supercomputer centers that are supported as part of federally funded research and development centers.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, regulation, or agency policy, a federally funded research and development center may apply for a grant under this subsection, and may compete on an equal basis with any other applicant for the awarding of such a grant.

''(3) As a condition of receiving a grant under this subsection, an awardee must agree—

''(A) to connect to the National Science Foundation's Partnership for Advanced Computational Infrastructure network;

''(B) to the maximum extent practicable, to coordinate with other federally funded large-scale computing and simulation efforts; and

''(C) to provide open access to all grant recipients under this subsection or subsection (c).

''(e) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION AND TRAINING GRANTS.—

''(1) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY GRANTS.—The National Science Foundation shall provide grants under the Scientific and Advanced Technology Act of 1992 for the purposes of section 3(a) and (b) of that Act, except that the activities supported pursuant to this paragraph shall be limited to improving education in fields related to information technology. The Foundation shall encourage institutions with a substantial percentage of student enrollments from groups underrepresented in information technology industries to participate in the competition for grants provided under this paragraph.

''(2) INTERNSHIP GRANTS.—The National Science Foundation shall provide—

''(A) grants to institutions of higher education to establish scientific internship programs in information technology research at private sector companies; and

''(B) supplementary awards to institutions funded under the Louis Stokes Alliances for Minority Participation program for internships in information technology research at private sector companies.

''(3) MATCHING FUNDS.—Awards under paragraph (2) shall be made on the condition that at least an equal amount of funding for the internship shall be provided by the private sector company at which the internship will take place.

''(4) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'institution of higher education' has the meaning given that term in section 1201(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1141(a)).

''(5) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts described in subsection (c)(1), $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2000, $15,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, $20,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, $25,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, and $25,000,000 for fiscal year 2004 shall be available for carrying out this subsection.

''(f) EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH.—

''(1) RESEARCH PROGRAM.—As part of its responsibilities under subsection (a)(1), the National Science Foundation shall establish a research program to develop, demonstrate, assess, and disseminate effective applications of information and computer technologies for elementary and secondary education. Such program shall—

''(A) support research projects, including collaborative projects involving academic researchers and elementary and secondary schools, to develop innovative educational materials, including software, and pedagogical approaches based on applications of information and computer technology;

''(B) support empirical studies to determine the educational effectiveness and the cost effectiveness of specific, promising educational approaches, techniques, and materials that are based on applications of information and computer technologies; and

''(C) include provision for the widespread dissemination of the results of the studies carried out under subparagraphs (A) and (B), including maintenance of electronic libraries of the best educational materials identified accessible through the Internet.

''(2) REPLICATION.—The research projects and empirical studies carried out under paragraph (1)(A) and (B) shall encompass a wide variety of educational settings in order to identify approaches, techniques, and materials that have a high potential for being successfully replicated throughout the United States.

''(3) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts authorized under subsection (b), $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2000, $10,500,000 for fiscal year 2001, $11,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, $12,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, and $12,500,000 for fiscal year 2004 shall be available for the purposes of this subsection.

''(g) PEER REVIEW.—All grants made under this section shall be made only after being subject to peer review by panels or groups having private sector representation.''.

(b) OTHER PROGRAM AGENCIES.—

(1) NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION.—Section 202(a) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5522(a)) is amended by inserting '', and may participate in or support research described in section 201(c)(1)'' after ''and experimentation''.

(2) DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.—Section 203(a) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5523(a)) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting a comma, and by adding after paragraph (4) the following:

''conduct an integrated program of research, development, and provision of facilities to develop and deploy to scientific and technical users the high performance computing and collaboration tools needed to fulfill the statutory mission of the Department of Energy, and may participate in or support research described in section 201(c)(1).''.

(3) NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY.—Section 204(a)(1) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5524(a)(1)) is amended by striking ''; and'' at the end of subparagraph (C) and inserting a comma, and by adding after subparagraph (C) the following:

''and may participate in or support research described in section 201(c)(1); and''.

(4) NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION.—Section 204(a)(2) of the High-

Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5524(a)(2)) is amended by inserting '', and may participate in or support research described in section 201(c)(1)'' after ''agency missions''.

(5) ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.—Section 205(a) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5525(a)) is amended by inserting '', and may participate in or support research described in section 201(c)(1)'' after ''dynamics models''.

(6) UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—Title II of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5521 et seq.) is amended—

(A) by redesignating sections 207 and 208 as sections 208 and 209, respectively; and

(B) by inserting after section 206 the following new section:

''SEC. 207. UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

''The United States Geological Survey may participate in or support research described in section 201(c)(1).''.

SEC. 205. NEXT GENERATION INTERNET.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 103(d) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5513(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''1999 and'' and inserting ''1999,''; and

(B) by inserting '', $15,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, and $15,000,000 for fiscal year 2002'' after ''fiscal year 2000'';

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting '', and $25,000,000 for fiscal year 2001 and $25,000,000 for fiscal year 2002'' after ''Act of 1998'';

(3) in paragraph (4)—

(A) by striking ''1999 and'' and inserting ''1999,''; and

(B) by inserting '', $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, and $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2002'' after ''fiscal year 2000''; and

(4) in paragraph (5)—

(A) by striking ''1999 and'' and inserting ''1999,''; and

(B) by inserting '', $5,500,000 for fiscal year 2001, and $5,500,000 for fiscal year 2002'' after ''fiscal year 2000''.

(b) RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE.—Section 103 of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5513) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

''(e) RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE.—Out of appropriated amounts authorized by subsection (d), not less than 10 percent of the total amounts shall be made available to fund research grants for making high-speed connectivity more accessible to users in geographically remote areas. The research shall include investigations of wireless, hybrid, and satellite technologies. In awarding grants under this subsection, the administering agency shall give priority to qualified, post-secondary educational institutions that participate in the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research.''.

(c) MINORITY AND SMALL COLLEGE INTERNET ACCESS.—Section 103 of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5513), as amended by subsection (b), is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

''(f) MINORITY AND SMALL COLLEGE INTERNET ACCESS.—Not less than 5 percent of the amounts made available for research under subsection (d) shall be used for grants to institutions of higher education that are Hispanic-serving, Native American, Native Hawaiian, Native Alaskan, Historically Black, or small colleges and universities.''.

(d) DIGITAL DIVIDE STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The National Academy of Sciences shall conduct a study to determine the extent to which the Internet backbone and network infrastructure contribute to the uneven ability to access to Internet-related technologies and services by rural and low-income Americans. The study shall include—

(A) an assessment of the existing geographical penalty (as defined in section 7(a)(1) of the Next Generation Internet Research Act of 1998 (15 U.S.C. 5501 nt.)) and its impact on all users and their ability to obtain secure and reliable Internet access;

(B) a review of all current federally funded research to decrease the inequity of Internet access to rural and low-income users; and

(C) an estimate of the potential impact of Next Generation Internet research institutions acting as aggregators and mentors for nearby smaller or disadvantaged institutions.

(2) REPORT.—The National Academy of Sciences shall transmit a report containing the results of the study and recommendations required by paragraph (1) to the House of Representatives Committee on Science and the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation within 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the National Academy of Sciences such sums as may be necessary to carry out this subsection.

SEC. 206. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 101 of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5511) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (5) as subparagraphs (A) through (E), respectively;

(B) by inserting ''(1)'' after ''ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) In addition to the duties outlined in paragraph (1), the advisory committee shall conduct periodic evaluations of the funding, management, implementation, and activities of the Program, the Next Generation Internet program, and the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development program, and shall report not less frequently than once every 2 fiscal years to the Committee on Science of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on its findings and recommendations. The first report shall be due within 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act.''; and

(2) in subsection (c)(1)(A) and (2), by inserting '', including the Next Generation Internet program and the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development program'' after ''Program'' each place it appears.

SEC. 207. REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Section 103 of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5513), as amended by section 205 of this title, is further amended by redesignating subsections (b), (c), and (d) as subsections (c), (d), and (e), respectively, and by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection:

''(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

''(1) REQUIREMENT.—The Director of the National Science Foundation shall conduct a study of the issues described in paragraph (3), and not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act, shall transmit to the Congress a report including recommendations to address those issues. Such report shall be updated annually for 6 additional years.

''(2) CONSULTATION.—In preparing the reports under paragraph (1), the Director of the National Science Foundation shall consult with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and such other Federal agencies and educational entities as the Director of the National Science Foundation considers appropriate.

''(3) ISSUES.—The reports shall—

''(A) identify the current status of high-speed, large bandwidth capacity access to all public elementary and secondary schools and libraries in the United States;

''(B) identify how high-speed, large bandwidth capacity access to the Internet to such schools and libraries can be effectively utilized within each school and library;

''(C) consider the effect that specific or regional circumstances may have on the ability of such institutions to acquire high-speed, large bandwidth capacity access to achieve universal connectivity as an effective tool in the education process; and

''(D) include options and recommendations for the various entities responsible for elementary and secondary education to address the challenges and issues identified in the reports.''.

SEC. 208. STUDY OF ACCESSIBILITY TO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.

Section 201 of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5524), as amended by sections 3(a) and 4(a) of this Act, is amended further by inserting after subsection (g) the following new subsection:

''(h) STUDY OF ACCESSIBILITY TO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.—

''(1) STUDY.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act, the Director of the National Science Foundation, in consultation with the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research, shall enter into an arrangement with the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences for that Council to conduct a study of accessibility to information technologies by individuals who are elderly, individuals who are elderly with a disability, and individuals with disabilities.

''(2) SUBJECTS.—The study shall address—

''(A) current barriers to access to information technologies by individuals who are elderly, individuals who are elderly with a disability, and individuals with disabilities;

''(B) research and development needed to remove those barriers;

''(C) Federal legislative, policy, or regulatory changes needed to remove those barriers; and

''(D) other matters that the National Research Council determines to be relevant to access to information technologies by individuals who are elderly, individuals who are elderly with a disability, and individuals with disabilities.

''(3) TRANSMITTAL TO CONGRESS.—The Director of the National Science Foundation shall transmit to the Congress within 2 years of the date of the enactment of the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act a report setting forth the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the National Research Council.

''(4) FEDERAL AGENCY COOPERATION.—Federal agencies shall cooperate fully with the National Research Council in its activities in carrying out the study under this subsection.

''(5) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Funding for the study described in this subsection shall

be available, in the amount of $700,000, from amounts described in subsection (c)(1).''.

SEC. 209. COMPTROLLER GENERAL STUDY.

Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall transmit to the Congress a report on the results of a detailed study analyzing the effects of this title, and the amendments made by this title, on lower income families, minorities, and women.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 4940, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, title I of H.R. 4940 designates the museum operated by the Secretary of Energy in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, as the American Museum of Science and Energy and grants ownership of this name to the United States. It further provides legal remedies for the unauthorized use of the name.

Title I also authorizes the museum to accept gifts, operate a retail outlet, and lease space on its premises. In addition, it authorizes the museum to recruit and train volunteers.

The American Museum of Science and Energy is the second most frequently visited attraction in the Knoxville metropolitan area. Since the beginning of operations in 1949, the museum has hosted nearly 10 million visitors from all 50 States and more than 40 foreign countries. The Oak Ridge Convention and Visitor's Bureau estimates the museum generates $6 million to $7 million annually in revenue to the community.

The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. WAMP) introduced H.R. 4940 on July 24, 2000. The bill has strong bipartisan support, and I would like to compliment the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. WAMP) for its introduction.

H.R. 4940, as amended, also includes a second title. Title II is the modified text of H.R. 2086, the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act. The House passed H.R. 2086 by voice vote on February 15, 2000. The Senate passed it with some minor changes on September 21, 2000 as a part of another legislative vehicle.

It has strong bipartisan support and has been endorsed by 61 organizations, including the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the Council of Scientific Society Presidents. I urge the House to pass this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4940. The bill has two parts. Title I provides for designating an existing museum in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, as the official American Museum of Science and Energy and expands the authority of the Secretary of the Energy in Oak Ridge to include acceptance and sale of any gifts, devices, or property intended for the museum.

With the new authority, this museum is going to be able to generate its own revenues by measures such as charging admission, soliciting corporate sponsors, and keeping the funds generated by the retail outlet. Therefore, title I will serve to alleviate the financial burden on Oak Ridge National Laboratory and its contractor, as well as to promote collaboration with corporate sponsors.

Mr. Speaker, title II of the bill is the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act. This act, which was first passed by the House unanimously earlier this year, provides for a coordinated basic research initiative and information technology. It authorizes the total of nearly $7 billion over 5 years for seven civilian R&D agencies. The Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act was introduced by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) with bipartisan cosponsorship; and I am pleased the committee acted within the spirit of cooperation to further develop this measure. Several amendments which were proposed by Members on both sides of the aisle have been incorporated into the bill before us.

Title II of H.R. 4940 enjoys broad, bipartisan support. I congratulate the gentleman from Wisconsin (Chairman SENSENBRENNER) for his untiring efforts to move it forward toward final passage.

Mr. Speaker, the Information Technology R&D initiative has great support also from the academic and the industrial research communities and from a wide range of computer, software, and communications companies. It also, Mr. Speaker, has been endorsed by broad industry groups such as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, two fine, free enterprises and pro-business groups.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4940 is a bipartisan bill that would lead to many societal benefits. It will help ensure that this Nation continues to maintain economic growth and international competitiveness in the information economy of the 21st century. I ask for the support of my colleagues and for its passage.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. WAMP).

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4940. I would like to thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Chairman SENSENBRENNER), the chairman of the committee; the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT); the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL), the ranking member; and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO); and the staff of the Committee on Science, especially Tom Vanek and Njema Frazier, for their hard work on the original text of H.R. 4940.

Finally, I would like to thank the entire Tennessee congressional delegation, especially our dean, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GORDON), for their unanimous support of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the American Museum of Science and Energy opened in March of 1949 in Oak Ridge. It is located on 17.4 acres in downtown Oak Ridge with 53,000 square feet of building constructed in 1975 and boasts indoor exhibits, a 312-seat auditorium, an 80-seat lecture room, and a classroom laboratory.

Since the beginning of its operations in 1949, the museum has hosted nearly 10 million visitors from all 50 States and more than 40 foreign countries. The highest single day attendance was on November 23, 1969 when 4,308 people saw the moon rocks being studied by scientists at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

The museum is the second most frequently visited attraction in the Knoxville metropolitan area. The Oak Ridge Convention and Visitors' Bureau estimates that the museum generates $6 million to $7 million annually in revenue to the community.

So what is the problem, and why do we need this legislation? Since its inception, the United States Department of Energy has funded the museum, but DOE will phase out Federal funding for the operation of the museum at the end of this fiscal year.

The purpose of this bill is to allow the museum to accept and use donations, fees, and gifts to offset the costs of operating the facility. Under current law, the funds raised by the foundation board would have to be returned to the Treasury and not be captured for the operations of the museum. Similar legislation was passed in 1992 and 1993 in the DOD authorization bill pertaining to the National Atomic Museum in Albuquerque, New Mexico that the DOE operates.

Mr. Speaker, I am concerned that this museum bill is now attached to a much larger bill that might be controversial. But I do support title II, but this was not my desired path of consideration. I would have preferred a clean bill; but if this is the only way to pass this bill, then I support the language and the passage of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that H.R. 4940, unamended, would go through the Senate and on to the President for his signature; but today I urge the House to adopt H.R. 4940, as amended, and hope that by the end of this Congress the House and the Senate will agree and move this legislation to the President for signage.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GORDON).

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4940 and urge its passage. This designation recognizes the importance and continuing role of Oak Ridge, Tennessee in advancing knowledge. The museum will be a resource for explaining science to students and making the American public aware of how research affects our everyday lives. Mr. Speaker, let me especially commend the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. WAMP) for his tireless effort and hard work in bringing this designation one step closer to reality. The gentleman has taken on this project with two hands in his normal energetic way, and he certainly should be complimented.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Chairman SENSENBRENNER) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL), the ranking member, for their assistance in bringing this bill to the floor. I urge passage of H.R. 4940.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON).

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4940 and will address my comments to title II, the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act. Title II authorizes a major new research investment in information technology, which is very important to the Nation's future well-being. Action by Congress to authorize this initiative really should not be delayed.

Information technology is a major driver of economic growth. It creates high-wage jobs, provides for the rapid communication throughout the world, and provides the tools for acquiring knowledge and insight from information. Advances in computing and communications will make the workplace more productive and improve the quality of health care and make government more responsive and accessible to the needs of our citizens.

Mr. Speaker, vigorous long-term research is essential for realizing the potential of information technology. The technical advances that led to today's computers and Internet evolved from passed Federally sponsored research, in partnership with industry and universities.

The research authorized by H.R. 4940 will ensure that the store of basic knowledge is replenished and, thereby, enable the development of future generations of technology products and services.

This legislation has received the bipartisan cosponsorship of many Members, and I would like to acknowledge the collegial manner in which title II of the bill was developed by the Committee on Science. I want to thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER), the chairman, and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL), the ranking Democratic member, for their persistent efforts to move this measure towards final passage.

Title II of the bill will establish a multiagency research initiative that responds to the recent findings and recommendations of the President's Information Technology Advisory Committee. This committee, which was established through statute, is composed of distinguished representatives from computer and communications companies and from academia. It reached its conclusions following a comprehensive assessment of current Federally funded information technology research.

Mr. Speaker, the President's Advisory Committee found that Federal funding for information technology research has tilted too much towards support for near-term, mission-focus objectives.

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They discovered a growing gap between the power of high-performance computers available to support agency mission requirements versus support for the general academic research community. They identified the need for socioeconomic research on the impact on society of the rapid evolution of information technology, and they judged that the annual Federal research investment is inadequate by more than $1 billion.

The bill before us addresses each of the deficiencies identified by the advisory committee and will effectively implement its recommendations. I am particularly pleased by the inclusion of a provision I offered to the committee to explicitly authorize research to identify, understand, anticipate, and address the potential social and economic costs and benefits from the increasing pace of information technology based transformations.

In addition to support for research, title II will also contribute to providing the highly trained workers needed by the information industries. The human resource pool would be expanded through two principal mechanisms. First, as a part of their training, graduate students will participate in most of the individual research projects authorized. Secondly, special provision is made for the student internships in industry to help recruit individuals for careers in information-based companies. I sponsored a provision that opened such internships to students participating in the Louis Stokes Alliance for Minority Participation program administered by the National Science Foundation.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act is an important investment in the future prosperity of this Nation and in the well-being of our fellow citizens. I recommend the measure to my colleagues and ask for full support of its passage.

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my strong support for the passage of the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act, as included in title II of H.R. 4940, legislation which designates the museum operated by the Secretary of Energy in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, as the American Museum of Science and Energy. As an original sponsor of the Networking and IT Research and Development Act, I want to congratulate my colleague Chairman SENSENBRENNER of the House Science Committee for his diligent and persistent efforts in achieving passage of this legislation. Let me also lend my thanks to Congressman WAMP, the chief sponsor of H.R. 4940, for facilitating passage with his measure of this important technology basic research bill.

The Networking and IT Research and Development Act recognizes the central role that information technology now plays in the U.S. economy, our education system, and our culture. From the growth of the Internet to our exports of computer hardware, software, and services, the IT sector has secured the United States' position as the worldwide dominant force in the Information Technology Revolution. The U.S. high tech industry employed 5 million people in 1999, a 32% increase over a 6-year period, and the industry employed nearly 5 percent of the U.S. private sector workforce in 1999. And this growth is being felt everywhere as high tech employment grew in every state between 1997 and 1998.

This tremendous growth and productivity is a result of the innovations and new ideas that flow from private sector short-term R&D efforts for targeted product and services. However, research and development in long-term, basic, and high-risk research now lags as the competitiveness of the industry necessarily drives companies to focus on faster returns on their research investments. It is in this role that the Federal Government has a crucial role to play if we are to sustain our Nation's long-term ability to compete in the IT industry and generate the continued growth of our economy.

For these reasons, the Networking and IT Research and Development Act implements this fundamental federal investment in IT by authorizing appropriations for 5 years for long-term basic research for networking and information technology. This legislation provides a total of $7.4 billion—nearly double the current amount—for IT funding for High-Performance Computing and Communications, Next Generation Internet, and new IT research programs at the National Science Foundation, the Department of Energy, National Aeronautic

and Space Administration, the National Institute for Standards and Technology, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Environmental Protection Agency.

The Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act passed he House unanimously in February and is now being included in H.R. 4940 with some additions requested by the Senate. It is supported by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the Business Software Alliance, TechNet, the Information Technology Association of America, and the Council of Scientific Society Presidents. I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 4940 and ensure America's role as the global leader in high-end computing and technological innovation.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HANSEN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4940, as amended.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

WARTIME VIOLATION OF ITALIAN AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES ACT

Mrs. BONO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 2442) to provide for the preparation of a Government report detailing injustices suffered by Italian Americans during World War II, and a formal acknowledgment of such injustices by the President.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendments:

Page 3, line 11, strike out ''Inspector'' and insert ''Attorney''.

Page 3, line 11, strike out ''of the Department of Justice''

Page 5, line 7, strike out ''why some'' and insert ''whether''.

Page 5, line 9, strike out ''while'' and insert ''and if so, why''.

Page 7, strike out line 1

Page 7, line 2, before ''The'' insert: (5)

Page 7, line 2, strike out ''shall'' and insert ''should''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. BONO) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. BONO).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. BONO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Mrs. BONO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, on November 10, 1999, the House passed H.R. 2442 by voice vote. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, stated then that few people know that during World War II approximately 600,000 Italian Americans in the United States were deprived of their civil liberties by government measures that branded them ''enemy aliens.'' In fact, on December 7, 1941, hours after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the FBI took into custody hundreds of Italian-American resident aliens previously classified as dangerous and shipped them to camps where they were imprisoned until Italy surrendered in 1943.

As so-called enemy aliens, Italian-American resident aliens were required to carry special identification booklets at all times, and they were forced to turn into the government such items as shortwave radios, cameras, and flashlights. Those suspected of retaining these items had their homes raided by FBI agents.

In California, about 52,000 Italian-American resident aliens were subjected to a curfew that confined them to their homes between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. and a travel restriction that prohibited them from traveling further than 5 miles from their homes. These measures made it difficult, if not impossible, for some Italian Americans to travel to their jobs, and thousands were arrested for violations of these and other restrictions.

Then, on February 24, 1942, 10,000 Italian-American resident aliens living in California were ordered by the Federal Government to evacuate coastal and military zones. Most of those had to abandon their homes, some of whom were taken away in wheelchairs and on stretchers. Later in the fall of 1942, about 25 Italian-American citizens were ordered to evacuate these areas.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2442, the ''Wartime Violation of Italian American Civil Liberties Act,'' requires the Department of Justice to conduct a comprehensive review of the Federal Government's treatment of Italian Americans during World War II and to submit to the Congress a report that documents the findings of that review.

In addition, H.R. 2442 encourages Federal agencies, including the Department of Education and the National Endowment for the Humanities, to support, among other things, conferences, seminars, and lectures to heighten awareness of the injustices committed against Italian Americans.

The Senate amendments are mostly technical in nature. The bill, as amended by the Senate, would leave it to the Attorney General as opposed to the Inspector General of the Justice Department to conduct a comprehensive review of the government's treatment of Italian Americans during World War II. The House version of the bill directs the President to acknowledge that these events occurred, whereas the Senate version provides that it is the sense of Congress that the President should fully acknowledge them.

Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 2442 as amended by the Senate and urge members to vote in favor of H.R. 2442.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this important bipartisan measure that acknowledges the indignities and discriminations suffered by Italian Americans during World War II. I thank the gentlewoman from California for her leadership, particularly on this very special day.

Of course, I will always remember the vital role that America's greatest generation played in defeating the threats to democracy and freedom abroad during World War II. At the same time, we must never forget that in its zeal to defeat foreign tyrants, the United States Government did a great disservice to democracy by violating the civil rights and civil liberties of hundreds of thousands of Italian-born immigrants here at home.

Simply because of their nationality, Italian Americans were labeled ''enemy aliens.'' More than 600,000 of these citizens were forced to carry identification cards, had their personal property seized, and their freedom of travel restricted. Tens of thousands of other Italian Americans were forced from their homes, placed under curfews, and prohibited from entering coastal areas of our country, and many others were arrested and even interned in military camps.

Unfortunately, most Americans today are not even aware of this tragic chapter in our history. This is why the legislation is so important, because it will allow a full airing of the story of the treatment of Italian Americans during World War II to be told. In telling the story, the legislation would require the Attorney General to conduct a comprehensive review of the government's treatment of Italian Americans that would identify by name those Italian Americans who were innocent victims of discrimination. They are the grandparents, the parents, and cousins of millions of Italian Americans in America today.

We must learn from our history, even when that history shows our national